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BOROUGH OF MORLEY

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(J. Lyons, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.)

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F. G. Sugden, D.P.A., M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.,

A.M.inst.P.C.

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958



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FOR THE

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BOROUGH OF MORLEY

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE,**1958—59****The Mayor**

Alderman E. Lodge

Chairman:

Councillor A. Attack

Deputy Chairman

Councillor Mrs. Gregory

Alderman

F. Sykes

Councillors

Mrs. M. L. Barnes
Mrs. M. J. Bastow
J. E. Green
H. Leathley
Miss C. H. Schofield
T. Redick

S. Trowsdale
A. Whitehead
Miss C. E. Hepworth, J.P.
N. Smith
Mrs. R. Strickland
Mrs. L. Woollin

Local Health Authority

West Riding County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.
BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

Joseph Lyons, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

F. G. Sugden, D.P.A., M.R.S.H.,
F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.M.Inst.P.C.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

G. E. Bottomley, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
A.M.Inst.P.C.

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

R. Wood, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
A.M.I.P.H.E.

Cleansing Officer.

G. Gregory (appointed 3.3.58).

Public Health Inspector's Clerks.

R. Crabtree.
Mrs. A. Slack

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 13.

Divisional Medical Officer.

As above (M.O.H.).

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

George Firth, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to East Ardsley and Drighlington Child Welfare Centres (Part-time).

Ruth M. Chippendale, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

School Dental Officers.

E. Thornton, L.D.S.

P. Smith, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. (Appointed 1.9.58).

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Mrs. E. Garbutt, S.R.N., S.C.M., Fever Trained.

Miss E. K. Rhodes, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part 1),
H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. E. M. Hemingway, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Certificate.

Miss D. M. Habergham, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1).
H.V. Certificate.

Miss B. S. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss A. M. Coleman, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1),
H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. D. J. Jackson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss J. Ashley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
(Appointed 14.7.58).

Mental Health Social Worker.

Mrs. A. Stell.

Mental Health Home Teacher.

Mrs. M. E. Towell.

Home Nurses.

Miss O. R. Marriott, S.R.N., Q.N.
(Retired 27.1.58).

Mrs. C. Noble, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. F. White, S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss E. Rothery, S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss J. Stokes, S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss A. M. Wood, S.R.N., Q.N.
(Retired 17.9.58).

Mrs M. Woollin, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. Newell, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. M. Gillman, S.R.N., Q.N. (Appointed 6.1.58).

Mrs. J. Sherwood, S.R.N. (Appointed 6.9.58).

Midwives.

Miss M. Burdon, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. Chapman, S.C.M.
 Mrs. J. A. Stakes, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Ellison, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Speech Therapist.

Miss G. Teare, L.C.S.T. (Appointed 1.10.58).

Dental Attendants.

Mrs. S. Whitehead.
 Miss L. Dibb (Appointed 30.6.58).

Joint Clerical Staff

Engaged in all constituent districts of the Division viz.,
 Morley, Ossett, Horbury and Wakefield R.D.

A. Wright, D.M.A., D.P.A. (Senior Clerk).
 K. Schofield, D.P.A.
 D. Leach.
 C. C. Roberts.
 Miss M. Halloran.
 Miss C. Brennan.
 Mrs. M. Kilburn.
 Mrs. M. Thornburn.
 Miss J. Hollings.
 Mrs. M. M. Jennings (Resigned 30.9.58).
 Miss E. Asquith.
 Miss P. Crosby.
 Miss J. Nicholson (Appointed 29.9.58).

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.**Consultant Staff.****Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.**

H. Morus Jones, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Chest Physician.

T. Marmion, M.B., B.S. (London).

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna), D.O. (Oxon.).

Pædiatrician.

G. J. R. Soutter, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.E.,
D.C.H.

A. P. Roberts, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., D.C.H.

Orthopædic Surgeon.

Miss M A. Pearson, F.R.C.S.

Windsor House,

Queen Street,

Morley.

July, 1959

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Morley Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health for the year 1958.

Under the scheme of Divisional Health Administration your Medical Officer of Health is also the Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's local health services, and has similar functions in the Borough of Ossett, the Rural District of Wakefield and the Urban District of Horbury. The scheme is designed to produce a closer integration of local authority health services.

The vital statistics of the year under review indicate, on the whole, a fairly high standard of health and well-being. The birth-rate (16.2 per 1,000) was the highest since 1949, whilst the death rate (11.6 per 1,000) was one of the lowest in Morley's history. Births exceeded deaths by the exceptionally high margin of 184. For the fifth successive year there were no deaths due to pregnancy or childbirth, a magnificent tribute to the skill of doctors and midwives. The trend in infant mortality also gives rise to satisfaction. Over the 5-year period 1949-53 the infant mortality rate was 32 per 1,000 live births.

In the subsequent five years (1954-58) this rate fell to 23. This advance in infant health is indicative not only of the increased efficiency of preventive and curative medicine(including ante-natal care) but also of the higher levels of general health and nutrition in the community. The Borough Council of Morley has itself played an important role in the prevention of infant deaths by reducing overcrowding, by building houses with amenities which encourage personal hygiene, and by a steady improvement of general sanitation. The County Council personal health services radiating locally from the Central Clinic have perhaps a more direct impact, and all the heavy armament of modern preventive medicine, from vitamins to vaccinations, has been mobilised in defence of the community. The County Council through its midwives, home nurses, health visitors and home helps also provides real assistance to that oft-abused body of medical men, the general practitioners, without whose staunch and untiring efforts no health service could begin to function.

The proper use of all these services must depend, among other factors, on a reasonable degree of public enlightenment in matters of health and disease. It is still necessary to teach our citizens that prevention is better—and very much cheaper—than cure. The rapid progress of curative medicine and research in recent years may have made the prevention of disease seem less important. Prevention would indeed merit less attention if all the major diseases could be cured quickly, effectively, safely and cheaply. But we have not yet found this Utopia and many a general practitioner wishes his patients would show more faith in commonsense advice than in pills and potions. This is but one example of a degree of public apathy and ignorance which is all too prevalent. It can be remedied only by systematic education in the elementary

principles of health and hygiene. This should begin at school and be continued at clinics, factories, colleges and last but not least, in the homes of the people.

The volume and scope of health education in schools at the present time varies enormously, depending largely on the keenness and standard of training of individual teachers. Some headteachers consider it a vital and necessary part of the syllabus and worthy of the highest priority; others regard it as an 'extra' which, though desirable, is at the mercy of a syllabus strait-jacketed by examination requirements, with the result that very little may be done. I have also reason to believe that there is marked variation in the amount of health education taught at the various teachers' training colleges. This situation cannot be viewed with complacency. It is accepted that children should be taught about everything around them from the geography of the West Riding to elementary astronomy but, for some reason which only a Victorian prude could explain, they can be debarred from learning about the working of their own bodies! It is surely time that the syllabus of every school included some basic instruction in human anatomy, physiology and hygiene.

School Medical Officers and Health Visitors in this divisional area have been encouraged to press ahead with health education. This is achieved partly by the personal approach to individual parents at clinics, school medical inspections, and in their own homes. Even intelligent parents of healthy children need advice from time to time and the need is of course greatly multiplied when the parents are sub-normal or the children neglected. This individual approach is supplemented by organised group-teaching and lectures where practicable.

Health Education of a specialised nature is devoted to expectant mothers. During the last two years we have built up a flourishing "relaxation class" at the Central Clinic. Here the mothers-to-be are taught by the midwives and health visitors how to prepare — physically, psychologically and socially — for their confinements. The rudiments of the anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and labour are explained and simple rules of health discussed, the naturalness of childbirth being emphasised. The stages of labour and the part to be played by the mother herself (in co-operation with doctor or midwife) are explained and indeed rehearsed. The health visitors' contributions are usually in the form of demonstrations and talks on the care of the new born infant. At one time it was not uncommon for young mothers, panic-stricken by the onset of labour, haunted by the fear of the unknown, and demoralised by old wives' tales, to be in such a state of anxiety and hysteria as to make co-operation with midwife or doctor almost impossible. Relaxation classes have almost eliminated this sort of occurrence.

The national "Guard that Fire" campaign provided the Health Department with a further opportunity in the field of specialised health education. Our local contribution took the form of a largely "home-made" exhibition at the Morley Central Clinic, held during the first fortnight in December. Members of the divisional clerical staff, advised by the divisional medical Officer and senior assistant C.M.O., erected ingenious display stands and models depicting the common causes and effects of burning-accidents in the home. Means of prevention were also given prominence and a wide variety of fireguards and adequately protected heaters were exhibited in addition to samples of flame-proof material. This display was supported by the distribution to shops, offices and public

buildings in Morley of appropriate posters and notices. The local Fire Officer of the County Council Fire Service, Mr. John Warren, assisted the Health Department in these activities and, in further support of the campaign, held an "Open Day" for the public at the Fire Station, display-films and other propaganda being arranged. The cost of the exhibition to the Health Department was remarkably small, actually less than £1! The fireguards, heaters, models, stands etc. were all borrowed from the local electricity and gas showrooms and from local shops. Some posters were available free of charge from Central Government sources and many of the drawings and illustrations were hand-painted by a gifted member of the divisional office clerical staff. Parents and children visiting the clinic showed keen interest in the exhibition and there were many expressions of appreciation. Shortly after the exhibition was dismantled three local hardware dealers were asked if it had affected the sales of fireguards. One dealer reported no appreciable difference, one indicated a small but definite increase above the normal for that time of the year, and the third dealer reported a 50 per cent. increase.

The infectious diseases statistics for 1958 are of special interest in that they show an exceptionally high number of notified cases of poliomyelitis. The total of 13 included ten patients with the paralytic form of the disease, one of whom (a man aged 45 years) died. Most of the 12 surviving patients had no serious residual disability. Nine of the 13 patients were under the age of 15 years and would therefore have been eligible for poliomyelitis vaccination but none had in fact received any vaccine. The attitude towards vaccination of very many Morley patients changed rapidly during the course of the outbreak especially where members of the family had been

in contact with patients, but it had to be explained to them that vaccination after exposure to infection would not be effective.

The 13 cases were scattered fairly uniformly over the Borough. Investigation showed no evidence of direct case-to-case spread but there were indirect links between 3 of the patients. It must be assumed that the disease was as usual spread by an unknown number of symptomless carriers and mild undiagnosed cases. More general acceptance of poliomyelitis vaccination would ensure the non-recurrence in the future of an outbreak of this size.

The incidence of most other infectious diseases was relatively low with the exception of whooping cough, over 100 cases being notified, but the disease seemed to be clinically milder than in earlier years and no deaths occurred.

The major causes of the reduction in incidence of most forms of infectious disease are the virtual elimination of overcrowding, the protection of food and water supplies, and the development of the science of immunisation. Expansion of the work involved in immunisation has been particularly noticeable in the last year or two as may be seen from the following table:

Number of completed immunisations: Morley Borough.

	1956	1957	1958
Diphtheria (primary immunisations) ...	347	339	421
Diphtheria (booster doses)	425	303	206
Whooping Cough vaccinations	120	267	302
Smallpox (primary vaccinations)	168	158	212
Smallpox (re-vaccinations)	42	39	18
Poliomyelitis vaccinations	129	610	3383
B.C.G. Vaccinations (against tuberculosis)	150	194	164
Tetanus immunisations	—	—	350
Totals of completed immunisations ...	1381	1910	5056
Totals excluding poliomyelitis vaccinations	1252	1300	1673

It will be seen that the heavy programme of poliomyelitis vaccination was in general not allowed to interfere with the work of protecting children against other infectious disease risks.

With the virtual elimination of most of the diseases responsible for death in early life, it is inevitable that interest should shift to the diseases affecting mainly the middle-aged and elderly, particularly to the cancers and to the so called "degenerative" diseases. Nearly one half of the Morley deaths in 1958 were due to arterial degeneration in some form (including coronary disease) and almost one in 5 deaths were due to cancer.

There is a growing volume of evidence that arterial degeneration is not solely a product of age nor even of physical constitution but can be influenced greatly by personal habits and diet. The habit of over-eating, especially prevalent in middle-aged men of sedentary occupation, may be comparable as a cause of death with the malnutrition of pre-war years. Prosperity would appear to be as injurious to health as poverty.

Less is known of the causation of cancer with the exception of cancer of lung, which is unfortunately becoming increasingly common. In the four years 1951-54 there were 48 deaths in all from cancer of the lung but in the subsequent four years (1955-58) the number had increased to 59, eighteen of which occurred in 1958—the highest incidence on record. The Medical Research Council has made abundantly plain its opinion that the cigarette smoking habit is the major cause of the 800% increase in deaths from lung cancer over the past 30 years. Neither the Press nor the public have been prepared so far to accept the advice of this authoritative body of medical experts, whilst the Ministry of Health appears to have satisfied its conscience by urging local authorities to disseminate information so that smoking risks may be brought effectively to the public notice. The challenge has been accepted locally but, in my humble opinion, a local authority campaign, however comprehensive and thorough, cannot have any appreciable effect on the nation's addiction to cigarettes unless supported by the heavy artillery of propaganda, viz. the Press, television, films and radio. At present the general trend of Press and commercial television publicity is towards encouragement of smoking. This is mainly due to the advertisements of the tobacco manufacturers and is reinforced by the reluctance of purveyors

of advertising space to offend their customers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is presumably also disinclined to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs! It might be helpful if the Ministry of Health itself bought some advertising space in the national press and on commercial television. And, if Parliament could be persuaded to introduce legislation prohibiting the advertisement of cigarettes, some real progress could be expected.

Reference was made at length in my last Annual Report to the problems associated with the care of the aged. Considerable stress was laid on the importance of making every effort to keep the old folks reasonably healthy, happy and comfortable in their own homes and so obviate or postpone the need for institutional care. In 1958 the work of home nurses, health visitors and home helps was, as before, directed toward this end. The rapidly increasing contribution of the Home Help Service is demonstrated by the following statistics:—

	1956	1957	1958
No. of aged-chronic sick patients assisted	269	301	345
Number of hours	37404	36894	44648

Reference was also made in my last Annual Report to new developments in the field of mental health. One noteworthy local improvement has been the increased provision for the occupational training of mentally handicapped children and young persons. A total of 26 Morley patients are now transported daily to and from occupation centres as compared with only 4 two years ago, and parents have been quick to show their appreciation of the care and training provided. Probably the major improvement noted in the children has been an

increase in confidence and happiness arising out of the realisation that they are able to perform some tasks and that the world consists of something more than a frustrating and exasperating circle of hypercritical or scornful human beings. Several parents have remarked on the effect of this improvement of mood in reducing the domestic tension which is nearly always present in families with one or more mentally handicapped children. Another welcome sign of progress has been the improved standard of social self-care. Some of the younger children were able—within a month or two—to learn to dress and undress, eat and drink reasonably tidily at table, and to avoid wetting or dirtying themselves. This latter skill gave as much relief and pleasure to the mothers as would the success of a normal child in the '11 plus' examination!

I have not attempted in this introductory statement to cover all aspects of the work of the Health Department, but rather to draw attention to those topics of special interest or importance. The statistical sections of my report supplemented by the able report of your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. F. G. Sugden, will I trust fill the gaps. But I cannot conclude without a few words of tribute to Mr. Sugden, who recently resigned his appointment. Ordinary members of the public will probably never fully appreciate the tremendous part played by this extraordinarily competent and industrious officer in educating, advising and often inspiring the members of a long succession of Health Committees. The marked improvement in Morley's health and sanitation over a period of years is due in no small measure to Mr. Sugden's untiring zeal. I wish him well in his new appointment as Chief Public Health Inspector to Middlesbrough Corporation.

May I, in conclusion, place on record my appreciation of the friendly relationship which I have enjoyed with yourselves and with all your senior officials. My thanks are also due to my hard-working staff for their loyal help and co-operation at all times.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH LYONS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I. VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics.

Area	9,529 acres
Population—Census 1951	39,783
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population mid-1958	39,800
Number of dwelling houses	14,393
Rateable Value	£320,539
Product of a penny rate	£1,205 10s. 2d.

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:				Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population: 16.2
Legitimate	620	303	317	
Illegitimate	24	14	10	
Still-Births:				Rate per 1,000 (live and still-births) 28.7
Legitimate	17	10	7	
Illegitimate	2	2	—	
Total Births:				
Legitimate	637	313	324	
Illegitimate	26	16	10	
Deaths	460	273	187	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.6

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths.

Infantile Mortality.

15 infants under the age of twelve months died during 1958, giving an infantile mortality rate of 23.3 per 1,000 births.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants:—

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd wk.	3rd wk.	4th wk.	5-52 weeks
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	3	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	1
Spina Bifida	—	1	—	—	—
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Thrombosis ..	—	—	—	—	1
Congen. abnormalities	2	—	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH—MORLEY M.B.

Cause of Death	1956			1957			1958		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract	3	—	3	4	1	5	2	1	3
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	5	7	12	8	8	16	11	5	16
11. Malignant Neoplasm—lung and bronchus	10	5	15	13	—	13	18	—	18
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	9	9	—	11	11	1	10	11
13. Malignant Neoplasm: Uterus	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	6	6
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	23	24	47	24	12	36	19	17	36
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	4
16. Diabetes	1	2	3	—	2	2	2	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	44	50	94	34	47	81	32	33	65
18. Coronary disease: Angina	69	38	107	67	38	105	51	27	78
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	4	9	6	3	9	10	10	20
20. Other Heart Disease	16	46	62	23	45	68	31	24	55
21. Other Circulatory Disease...	5	11	16	14	8	22	11	4	15

Cause of Death	1956			1957			1958		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
22. Influenza	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia	3	8	11	10	7	17	4	5	9
24. Bronchitis	21	7	28	11	7	18	30	5	35
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	4	8
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	1	5
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	1	3	2	4	6	1	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	4	—	4	1	—	1	4	—	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	1	—	1	4	3	7	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases	17	24	41	14	25	39	15	23	38
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	4	—	4	2	1	3	5	1	6
34. All other accidents	4	3	7	5	7	12	4	3	7
35. Suicide	5	3	8	5	1	6	6	2	8
36. Homicide & operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all Causes	247	249	496	253	239	492	273	187	460

**PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS for the YEAR 1958, based on the Registrar-General's figures.
COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS.**

	Morley M.B.	Ossett M.B.	Horbury U.D.	Wake- field R.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Dis.	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Prov- isional Figs.)
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	16.2	17.5	17.2	17.8	16.3	16.7	16.4
Still Birth Rate (per 1000 live and still births ...)	28.7	30.4	27.2	19.2	23.0	22.8	21.6
Death Rates (all per 1000 estimated home popula- tion). All causes	11.6	11.4	11.7	10.2	12.8	11.9	11.7
Infective & Parasitic Diseases	0.03	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.05	*
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.08	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.9	0.09	0.09
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cancer	2.29	2.13	2.17	1.54	2.11	1.97	2.12
Vascular Lesions of ner- vous system	1.63	2.20	1.08	1.25	2.13	1.93	*
Heart & Circ. Diseases...	4.22	4.54	5.54	3.59	5.0	4.59	*
Respiratory disease (excl- uding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	1.33	1.03	0.84	1.54	1.40	1.33	*
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	23.3	23.5	7.0	28.0	23.2	24.4	22.5
Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth per 1,000 live and still births)	—	—	—	—	0.41	0.43	0.43

* Figures not available.

VITAL STATISTICS OVER THE TEN YEARS 1949—1958

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant-ile Mortal-ity Rate	Maternal Mortal-ity Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		No. of cases of			No. of Deaths	
						Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Polio-myelitis	T.B. All forms	Can-cer of lung and bron-chus
1949	17.2	13.0	38.0	0.00	1.73	0.33	0.03	57	0	3	14	*
1950	15.9	13.2	26.4	1.51	1.82	0.15	0.02	74	0	3	7	12
1951	13.9	15.26	43.6	0.00	2.07	0.15	0.25	58	0	3	7	16
1952	13.4	14.06	20.1	1.64	1.76	0.10	0.00	40	0	2	4	8
1953	15.3	12.4	31.5	1.61	2.30	0.18	0.00	88	0	2	7	11
1954	14.5	12.2	24.3	0.00	2.02	0.08	0.02	53	0	1	4	13
1955	13.8	11.6	20.8	0.00	1.97	0.03	0.03	18	0	5	2	13
1956	15.8	12.6	14.4	0.00	2.13	0.08	0.05	43	0	0	5	15
1957	15.9	12.4	33.4	0.00	2.04	0.13	0.02	47	0	1	6	13
1958	16.2	11.6	23.3	0.00	2.29	0.08	0.00	64	0	13	3	18

* Figures not available.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

A. HOSPITALS.

General Hospital Accommodation.

There are no hospitals within the Borough of Morley, but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury, and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Isolation Hospitals.

Patients with infectious disease may be admitted to Snapethorpe Hospital, Wakefield, or the Seacroft Hospital at Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes.

Maternity hospital facilities are available at centres in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds and there is a maternity home in Morley. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement. Many expectant mothers requiring hospital confinement are booked through the Divisional Health Office, this department being in a position to advise on social circumstances.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The local ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council. There is a local depot in the centre of the town but all calls for the ambulance service should be made to the Ambulance Headquarters. Tel. No.: Dudley Hill 600.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health) accepts specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations from general practitioners and Public Health Department Staff.

SECTION III.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Summary of Notifications received during 1958:—

Disease	Total Cases notified (corrected)
Scarlet Fever	64
Whooping Cough	103
Acute Poliomyelitis	13
Measles	16
Diphtheria	—
Dysentery	3
Meningococcal Infection	1
Acute Pneumonia	1
Smallpox	—
Acute Encephalitis	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—
Erysipelas	2
Food Poisoning	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	21
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3
Malaria (Tropical)	—
Anthrax	—

Tuberculosis Services.

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding Tuberculosis in Morley in 1958:—

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January, 1958	87	50	137	14	27	41	178
No. first notified during 1958 ...	12	9	21	—	3	3	24
No. of cases restored to register	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of cases entered in register otherwise than by notification	3	1	4	1	—	1	5
No. removed from register during 1958:—							
(a) died	5	—	5	1	1	2	7
(b) removed from district	3	4	7	—	1	1	8
(c) recovered ...	4	3	7	2	4	6	13
No. remaining on register at 31st December, 1958	90	53	143	12	24	36	179

The number of new cases and the number of deaths of notified cases during 1958 are given in detail in the following table:—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
6-14	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
25-44	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-64	5	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Totals	12	9	—	3	5	—	1	1

SECTION IV.

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES.**A. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.****Infant Welfare.**

Morley Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley —

Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

General Working Men's Club, East Ardsley—

*Tuesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley—*Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Wesleyan Methodist Schoolroom, Drighlington —

*Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Council Offices, Gildersome—*Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Old Town Hall, Churwell—Wednesday, 10-30 to 11-30 a.m. (Sale of Welfare Foods only).

* Combined with a School Clinic Session.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.

For patients booked at Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

Morley Hall Maternity Home (Hospital Board)—Thursday, 2-0 to 6-0 p.m. (Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinic).

For patients booking at other Lying-in Institutions, or remaining at home for confinement:—

New Multiple Clinic premises, Corporation Street, Morley—*Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Relaxation Clinic, Friday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Gildersome Council Offices—Relaxation Clinic, 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, 3-0 to 4-0 p.m.

* Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinic.

School Clinics (See also under Section H).

Morley Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley:

* (a) Minor Ailments—Monday to Friday inclusive, 9-30 a.m. to 5-0 p.m.

(b) Dental—Monday to Friday inclusive by appointment.

(c) Ophthalmic—As required by arrangement.

(d) Paediatric—As required by arrangement.

(e) Artificial Sunlight—Tuesday and Thursday, 1-45 to 4-0 p.m.

(f) Speech Theraphy—Monday, 9-15 to 12 and 1-30 to 4-30 p.m.

Drighlington, Methodist Schoolroom, King Street—Minor Ailments, Tuesday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

West Ardsley, 1, Syke Lane—Minor Ailments, Tuesday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

East Ardsley, General Working Men's Club—Minor Ailments, Friday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

*Medical Officer in attendance Tuesday and Friday mornings only.

Smallpox Vaccination, Diptheria Immunisation, Whooping Cough Vaccination and Tetanus Immunisation

All Infant Welfare Centres—As required by arrangement.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

(by arrangement with Divisional Health Office).

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

(by arrangement with Divisional Health Office).

B. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Ante Natal Services

Clinic	Total No. of women who attended	Total Attendances
Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley	87	392

271 attendances were made at the Relaxation Classes at Morley, West Ardsley and Gildersome clinics.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinic	Sessions per month	No. of children who attended		Attendances made by children		Average attendance per session
		Under 1 year of age	2-5 years of age	Under 1 year of age	2-5 years of age	
Multiple Clinic Corporation Street, Morley	8	231	128	4153	641	50
Council Offices Gildersome ..	4	52	51	988	152	24
1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley	4	55	69	1039	186	25
East Ardsley .						
General Working Men's Club,	4	57	97	945	353	26
Methodist Schoolroom, King Street, Drighlington .	4	35	43	618	129	15
Total	24	430	388	7743	1461	23

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

No. of Ante-natal Visits:—	
First Visits	49
Subsequent Visits	16
No. of Visits to Children under 1 year:—	
First Visits	642
Subsequent Visits	3404
No. of Visits to Children 1-5 years	3963
Special Visits	3733
Total Home Visits	11907

The Care of Premature Infants.

Special equipment and nursing staff is available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

Weight at Birth	No. of Premature Babies		No. Dying	No. Surviving 28 days
	Born Alive	Born Dead		
Under 2½ lbs.	1	4	1	—
2½-3 lbs.	—	—	—	—
3-3½ lbs.	5	3	2	3
3½-4 lbs.	1	3	—	1
4-4½ lbs.	8	—	1	7
4½-5 lbs.	15	—	1	14
5-5½ lbs.	28	—	2	26
Total	58	10	7	51

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

Every effort is made to find a suitable home for the baby either with the mother or with the grandparents.

Special advice about legal adoption is given if this is desired.

These cases are seen in the home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Clinic regularly.

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.

Most proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers, and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, are also distributed at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

C. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home Nursing.

The County Council are responsible for the Home Nursing Service in Morley, the eight whole-time nurses being resident in their own homes.

Cases attended	No. of individual patients	Total number of visits made
Medical Conditions	632	17749
Surgical Conditions	130	2942
Tuberculosis	6	91
Maternity	4	35
Total	772	20817

Midwifery.

Four whole-time midwives (resident in their own homes) were employed by the County Council to serve the Borough of Morley during 1958.

The following table shows the number of Morley women confined in hospital, private nursing homes, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Morley or elsewhere.

	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital	528	79%
No. delivered in private nursing homes	3	1.5%
No. delivered by midwives	131	19%
No. delivered by doctors (including the difficult cases met with by midwives in their practice where a doctor had to be called to effect delivery)	1	.5%
Total (including stillbirths)	663	100.0%

During 1958 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 24 mothers and 7 infants. Medical aid was sent for on account of the following conditions:—

Mothers		Infants	
Cause	No.	Cause	No.
Premature Labour	2	Prematurity	2
Ruptured Perineum	7	White Asphyxia	2
Prolonged Labour	5	Jaundice	2
Breech Presentation	1	Other Conditions	1
Retained Placenta	2		
Haemorrhage	5		
Other Conditions	2		
	24		7

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The “flying Squad” attached to Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, is available for obstetric emergency occurring within the Borough.

Analgesia.

All midwives are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. 92 women received gas and air analgesia during 1958.

D. HEALTH VISITING.

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children, and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

E. HOME HELPS.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age."

During 1958, 371 cases were attended by Home Helps, as compared with 331 in the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 46,887 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:

	Cases	Hours
Maternity	14	571 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tuberculosis	1	117
Aged and Chronic Sick	345	44648
Others	11	1551
	371	46887 $\frac{3}{4}$

F. CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after-care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illness or defect, venereal disease and other illnesses.

G. MENTAL HEALTH.

Morley has the part-time services of a Mental Health Social Worker, who is largely concerned with the care of mentally defective patients under Statutory Supervision and guardianship, and those patients who, having been discharged from Detention Order in Institution, have elected to receive voluntary supervision at home. She also undertakes pre-care and after care of patients suffering from mental illness.

The Mental Health Social Worker carries out her duties in close liaison with the Mental Hospitals, and Mental Deficiency Institutions, and with those statutory and voluntary bodies concerned with social welfare generally.

Every effort is made to rehabilitate the higher-grade defective and to secure suitable employment for them in local industry.

**Summary of Cases at present under Supervision under the
Mental Deficiency Acts as at 31st December, 1958.**

	Under Male	16 years Female	Over Male	16 years Female	Total
Under Statutory Supervision	7	13	22	29	71
Under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Supervision	—	—	10	2	12
Care and After Care under N.H.S.	—	—	1	—	1
Under unofficial observation	—	—	1	—	1
Total...	7	13	34	31	85
Attending Occupation Centre	4	12	—	1	17
Attending Industry Centre	2	—	5	—	7
Parents refused training	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving Home Train- ing in Groups from Home Teacher	—	—	1	4	5
Receiving Home Train- ing individually from Home Teacher	—	—	—	5	5
Employed full time :					
Statutory Supervision	1	—	14	11	26
Voluntary Supervision	—	—	9	—	9
Occupied with Household Duties:					
Statutory Supervision	—	—	2	6	8
Voluntary Supervision	—	—	1	2	3
Too handicapped to undertake any form of training:					
Statutory Supervision	—	1	1	2	4
Voluntary Supervision	—	—	1	—	1
Total...	7	13	34	31	85
Married defectives under Supervision ...	—	—	1	5	6
Cases in Institution (approx. only)	1	5	22	25	53
Awaiting Admission ...	—	1	—	—	1
On licence from Institution	1	—	—	—	1

After-care of Mental Patients.

	Male	Female	Total
Number receiving after-care following discharge from Mental Hospitals ...	3	1	4

H. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Number of school departments in district	31
Number of children in attendance at school at the end of 1958	6900
Number of children examined at school during 1958 ...	2108
(This figure being made up as follows)—	
Entrants	480
7-8 years group	—
Last Year Primary	549
Leavers	461
Re-examinations	233
Specials	385

Physical Condition of Pupils Examined

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Entrants	479	1
7-8 years group	—	—
Last Year Primary	549	—
Leavers	461	—
No of defects found to require treatment		133
No. of defects requiring to be kept under observation		342

Cleanliness Inspections.

The Health Visitor attends every school department at frequent intervals throughout the year to examine the children for uncleanly and verminous conditions. Where such conditions exist, parents are informed and are instructed in the application of an effective remedy. Warnings are issued in cases of non-compliance and statutory action taken where there is persistent default.

No. of examinations during the year	14084
No. of individual cases of uncleanliness found	327
Percentage of infestation	2.3%
No. of children excluded from school	61
No. of statutory cleansing notices issued	11
No. of statutory cleansing orders issued	8
No. of children cleansed by nursing staff	4

Paediatric Clinic.

Sessions held	Individual children attending	Total attendances
9	25	35

Ophthalmic Clinics.

Sessions held.	No. of refractions.	Prescribed spectacles.
40	433	191

Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.

829 attendances were made at the U.V.L. Clinic during the year.

Orthopædic Clinic.

4 children made 4 attendances during the year. These children attended the clinic held at the Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield.

Dental Clinic.**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

No. of children inspected	2662
No. of children offered treatment	2615
No. of children treated	2343
No. of attendances	5350

Number of Extractions.

Temporary Teeth	3032
Permanent Teeth	1476

Number of Fillings

Temporary Teeth	92
Permanent Teeth	1734

Number of Other Operations.

Temporary	18
Permanent	1682

No. of General Anaesthetics	1583
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Dentures Fitted	18
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I. Immunisation and Vaccination.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria, vaccination against whooping cough, immunisation against tetanus and vaccination against smallpox may be done either at the clinics or by the family doctor.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children in Morley who completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation in 1958:—

Age	Under 1	1-4	5-14
Began and Completed injections, 1958	194	177	50
Total =			421
Immunised in previous years, re-treated in 1958	—	—	206
Total =			206

Whooping Cough Vaccination.

The Local Health Authority's Scheme operates in this area and treatments under the scheme have been carried out as in previous years from 1952. Vaccination against whooping cough is available under the County Council's Scheme only to infants and children up to the age of four years.

Number of children in Morley who completed a full course of whooping cough vaccination during 1958 under the County Council scheme:—

Age at final Injection	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	Total
No. vaccinated	10	177	102	6	7	302

During the year there were 103 notified cases of whooping cough. None of the children concerned had completed a full course of vaccination.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Sufficient vaccine was received during the year to vaccinate 3,383 children resident within the Borough.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During the year 212 people were vaccinated against smallpox, 118 of whom were under one year of age.

Additionally 18 people were re-vaccinated.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

In 1953 the County Council put into operation a scheme to provide protective vaccination against tuberculosis for a selected group of schoolchildren.

This scheme was approved by the Ministry of Health. The immunising vaccine to be used was B.C.G. and the selected age-group was that of children in their fourteenth year. This group was chosen for certain approved reasons, one being the further year in school during which observation and supervision could be kept over the child, and also the desirability of affording protection to adolescents in the early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere. This scheme was put into operation in Morley late in 1954.

Vaccination was offered to all children in this age-group in the period under review, acceptance being voluntary.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year:—

School	No. of children whose parents consented	No. of children Mantoux Tested	No. with positive reaction	No. with negative reaction	No. vaccinated
Woodkirk County Secondary .	69	69	13	50	50
Victoria County Secondary .	33	33	—	28	28
East Ardsley County Secondary	16	15	1	13	13
Margetson County Secondary .	11	8	—	8	8
Elmfield County Secondary .	17	17	1	15	15
Morley Grammar School	61	59	9	50	50
Totals ...	207	201	24	164	164

B.C.G. Vaccination is also available (at the Local Chest Clinic) for the protection of ascertained contacts of cases of tuberculosis, and in certain other cases.

Immunisation against Tetanus.

Number of children in the Borough who completed a full course of immunisation against Tetanus during 1958—

Age at date of injection	Under 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years
	146	73	7	6	7	73	38

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the following report upon the sanitary circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year 1958. The notes and statistical tables set out in detail the work done under the various headings but I would in addition provide the following observations for your consideration.

General Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Taken generally these may be regarded as satisfactory. All but two of the houses in the area are supplied with piped town's water. There are still a number of houses not connected to the local authority's sewers and in some of these cases privy middens are still in use. All these houses are situated in isolated parts of the area and the extension of sewers to serve these separate houses or blocks of houses would prove most uneconomic. Steps are taken to persuade owners of such property to provide septic tank systems to allow of the conversion of the privy middens to water closets and financial assistance is given by the Corporation to owners carrying out this work.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The arrangements for the collection and disposal of domestic refuse have continued on the same lines as in previous years. The average interval between collections is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ days and it would be a very distinct improvement if this period could be reduced to seven days so that the dustbins from each set of premises could be emptied on the same day every week throughout the year.

Refuse disposal has continued to be carried out by means of controlled tipping and during the year the two sites in use both neared completion. Fortunately two further suitable sites were acquired during the year and tipping facilities are now available for many years to come.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The survey of industrial smoke continued throughout the year and the Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee was able to do useful work in helping to achieve solutions in cases where excessive smoke emission was noted. The only limiting factor during the year was the great pressure of work from all directions which made it impossible to cover as many premises as one would have desired. Nevertheless it is gratifying to feel that this work is progressing in a methodical orderly way and to see the improvements which have been achieved in a good number of cases.

During the year a detailed survey was carried out in connection with the first proposed smoke control area. It is evident that there will be many difficulties to be faced and overcome before the making of smoke control areas can become organised as a routine job in the way that now obtains with clearance orders.

There is no doubt that when the first smoke control areas are made the idea of the compulsory use of smokeless fuels will not be popular. Experience elsewhere has shown that if great care is taken to ensure that the houses are fitted with really efficient appliances with suitable means of ignition and the tenants are properly instructed in the use of the new appliances, the majority of the householders concerned agree that the change has been for the better and would not go back to smoky coal fires if they could. On the other hand if these precautions are not taken, the authority may be faced with frustrated tenants who feel that their comfort has been sacrificed to satisfy the whims of impractical idealists. If this is allowed to happen the general idea of smoke control areas falls into disrepute and resistance to future areas is strengthened. It would appear that the success or otherwise of the whole domestic smoke campaign may well depend upon how the first area is tackled and it would seem to be most important that the points which have been mentioned should receive most careful attention.

Housing.

Further progress has been made in the Council's slum clearance programme. When proposals had to be made to the

Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955 the Council suggested that 500 houses might be dealt with in the first five years, but at the time when this is being written with almost exactly four of the five years gone, the Council has already put forward 845 houses for demolition. If the present rate of progress can be maintained, the programme of 2,661 houses put forward for clearance should be dealt with in a much shorter period than the 25 years originally anticipated.

Unfortunately the 2,661 houses included in this programme does not represent the whole of the housing problem of the town. Over and above these there is a large number of houses completely lacking in modern amenities but many of these could be modernised to provide decent homes for many years to come. Improvement grants have now been available for ten years to give financial assistance to owners prepared to modernise houses of this type but so far the response has been very poor and only 46 houses have been improved with the assistance of grant. The procedure for obtaining grants has now been simplified and it is to be hoped that in the next few years there will be a great increase in the number of houses modernised.

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.

Close attention has continued to be given throughout the year to the purity and cleanliness of food, the suitability of the premises in which it is prepared and sold and the practices and methods of the persons engaged in handling it. This is one of the aspects of the work of the Health Department which is seldom known or recognised by the public.

A vast amount of routine work was carried out involving more than 2,500 inspections and the taking of 410 samples. A full and detailed examination has been carried out of the carcase of every animal slaughtered in the Borough.

General.

The work of a Health Department consists to a considerable extent of carrying out a large number of routine duties, all of which have as their objective the maintenance or the improvement of the health of the community. Very often the value of the work which is done to maintain health cannot be estimated unless the system breaks down. The efforts which are made to improve hygienic conditions are by their very

nature long-term in effect and the results achieved can only be seen by looking backwards.

After being employed in the Borough for more than 20 years this is the last occasion upon which I shall have the privilege of submitting a report to you and it may not be inappropriate to look back over the years to see what has been achieved.

Housing is and has been for many years one of the greatest problems facing the department. Even yet the size of the remaining slum clearance programme is larger than the original programmes of many towns of comparable size in other parts of the country. Although much remains to be done, much has already been done. Since the institution of the original slum clearance programme in 1935, no less than 1,316 houses have been dealt with for clearance and we now have few of the more desperately unfit houses with which we used to be faced. In 1937 after the enlargement of the Borough there were 685 families overcrowded on the standards of the Housing Act, whereas our most recent estimate taken in 1958 showed only 58 cases overcrowded on the same standard and 30 of these families were in houses soon to be dealt with in clearance areas.

Conditions in food premises have also shown a remarkable improvement. Twenty years ago it was rare to find food premises equipped with washing facilities adequate to permit of the occupants keeping the premises and themselves clean, whereas now all such premises are so equipped. Standards in the milk trade have improved beyond recognition. In 1938 there were 40 producer-retailers in the Borough practically all of them retailing milk from cans. Of 183 samples of milk examined that year no less than 59 were found to be unsatisfactory. During the same year 27 dairy cattle were found to be giving tuberculous milk and were removed from the herds and slaughtered. Now all milk is sold in bottles and is either pasteurised or comes from tuberculosis-free herds. Every dairy cow in the district is attested and thus tuberculosis-free. During last year 136 samples of milk were taken and every one was satisfactory.

In 1938 there were 342 privy middens in the Borough, the majority of them being in the Drighlington ward. There are now only 47 privies remaining and 10 of these serve properties which are to be vacated and demolished during the next few months.

We see, therefore, that much has already been achieved and whilst this is very gratifying, its real value is in the encouragement which it provides to enable us to go forward with confidence to deal with the problems which still face the town. Given continued determination on the part of the Council and its officers there is no reason why further problems such as atmospheric pollution should not be overcome.

I should like to express my appreciation to the Committee for the way in which they have always supported the work of the department. I have counted it a great privilege to work under your guidance and direction. I am greatly indebted to the Medical Officer of Health for his ever-present help and guidance and to the District Public Health Inspectors and clerical staff for their loyal support and their readiness to give freely of their leisure time in order that the work of the department could be carried out efficiently.

I am, Your obedient servant,

F. G. SUGDEN,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation owns the Waterworks undertaking of the Borough and supplies water for domestic and industrial purposes. There are only two dwellinghouses in the area which are not supplied with mains water.

The water supplied by the Corporation comes in part from the Corporation's own reservoir at Withens Clough and in part from supplies purchased from Halifax and Bradford Corporations.

The water collected at Withens is upland surface water from the moors. It is water free from pollution, but carrying a sediment of peaty matter and has an acid content.

At Withens the water is given an initial treatment by the addition of lime and alumina ferric. This is followed by pressure filtration, which removes the bulk of the sediment. The water is piped from Withens to Morley, a distance of 20 miles and is there stored in service reservoirs. The additional water from Halifax Corporation is also stored in these reservoirs. A final treatment by chlorination is carried out here.

The supply has been of good quality and adequate throughout the year.

Regular sampling is undertaken by the Water Department and by the Public Health Inspectors. The following details are given of samples taken during 1958:—

	For Bacteriological Examination		For Chemical Examination	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Submitted by Water Department	206	—	52	—
Submitted by Public Health Inspectors ...	60	2	—	—
Total	266	2	52	—

In connection with the 2 unsatisfactory samples of water discussions took place between the Health and Water Departments as a result of which the chlorine dosage of the water was temporarily increased until the water returned to its usual high quality standard.

The position of the two houses without town's water supply is kept under observation. In one case the sampling of the individual supply to the house constantly produces a satisfactory result. In the other case where results are not as good, efforts are being made to have town's water made available.

The work of constructing an additional 15 inch main from Withens to Morley has now been completed. A scheme is in course of preparation for the provision of an additional storage reservoir at Drighlington and the improvement of the filters at Withens.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During 1958 extensions to sewers were carried out to complete the facilities for the Low Moor Housing Site.

The following districts of the Borough are still unsewered:—

- (a) Gelderd Road.
- (b) Tingley Common.
- (c) Woodhouse Lane, East Ardsley.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The main Dewsbury Road Works is inadequate and complaints have continued to be received from the Yorkshire Ouse River Board regarding unsatisfactory effluents.

A scheme for the reconstruction of the Dewsbury Road Sewage Works has now been approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and work is expected to start in the near future.

Other Disposal Works have proved satisfactory throughout the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of water closets	14372
No. of waste water closets	—
No. of privy middens	47
No. of pail or tub closets	8

The privy middens referred to are in the main at isolated properties on the outer parts of the Borough where there are no sewers available.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1959 are given below:—

Total weight of refuse collected (estimated) ... 13724 tons
No. of premises from which refuse collected ... 15100

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
REVENUE ACCOUNT				
Gross Expenditure—	£	£	£	%
(i) Labour	12799	2121	14920	55
(ii) Transport	10515	1059	11574	43
(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	77	612	689	2
(iv) Other items	—	—	—	—
(v) Total gross expenditure ..	23391	3792	27183	100
Gross Income	36	1313	1349	—
Net Cost	23355	2479	25834	—

UNIT COSTS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only	18	8	3	1	21	9
Gross cost per ton, transport only	15	4	1	7	16	11
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	34	0	3	7	37	7
	£		£		£	
Net cost per 1,000 population	587		62		649	
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1547		164		1711	

All refuse collected is tipped. The tips at Gelderd Road and Topcliffe Lane continued in use throughout the year. As both tipping sites were nearing completion, steps were taken to acquire new sites for future use and during the year sites were acquired at Dewsbury Road, Tingley and Gelderd Road, Gildersome. These two sites should provide tipping facilities for the Borough for many years to come.

Waste Paper.

The bulk of the salvage income is derived from the sale of waste paper. Collected waste paper is taken to the Central Depot where hand and power baling machines are installed to deal with all waste paper. In addition to the waste paper collected by the refuse collection vehicles, one vehicle is engaged solely on the collection of waste paper from shops and offices.

The total amount of waste paper collected during 1958 was 169 tons. This was about the same as in the previous year and was due to the fact that the Board Mills were unable to accept all the paper collected and enforced a quota arrangement. Income from the sale of waste paper was £1,353.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below:—

1949	.....	270 tons
1950	.....	161 „
1951	.....	189 „
1952	.....	161 „
1953	.....	170 „
1954	.....	197 „
1955	.....	214 „
1956	.....	169 „
1957	.....	166 „
1958	.....	169 „

Scrap Metal.

The sale of scrap metal produced an income of £45 during the year. The figure for 1957 was £123.

The decrease in sales was caused by a reduction in the demand for small tins and light scrap and before the end of the year such material became virtually unsaleable.

General.

The total salvage income for the year was £1,417. Since the inception of the salvage scheme in 1940 a total of £34,880 has been received from the sale of salvaged material.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public conveniences are provided at the following sites in the Borough:—

Town Hall	Men
Wellington Street	Women
Bridge Street	Men
Fountain Street	Men and Women
Tingley Mills	Men and Women
Bruntcliffe	Men and Women
Scatcherd Park	Men and Women
Chapel Hill	Men and Women
Churwell	Men and Women
Gildersome	Men and Women
Drighlington	Men
Hesketh Lane Recreation Ground.	Men and Women
Westerton Road	Men and Women
East Ardsley Recreation Ground..	Men and Women

The policy adopted by the Health Committee of modernising a block of sanitary conveniences each year has continued to be operated. During 1958 the conveniences at East Ardsley Recreation ground were modernised and those at Churwell were modernised and extended to provide conveniences for women.

NUISANCES

The following table is a summary of nuisances found and dealt with during 1958:—

Nuisances	Found	Abated
Choked drains and gullies	121	102
Defective drainage	22	21
Defective sink waste pipes	13	10
Defective gutters and downspouts	44	37
Defective plasterwork	27	28
Defective sashcords	2	5
Defective water closets	107	99
Dirty water closets	3	4
Defective & overflowing cesspools	5	7
Defects of water supply	13	11
Insufficient water supply	17	6
Flooding	—	1
House dilapidations	58	71
Dampness in dwellings	30	33
Rain penetration of dwellings	49	67
Reflux of smoke	7	8
Worn sinks	2	2
Lack of cooking facilities	2	—
Lack of washing facilities	1	1
Lack of ventilation	—	1
Dangerous walls	2	3
Defective paving	3	8
Insufficient refuse accommodation	167	153
Offensive accumulation	4	3
Offensive smell	5	6
Lack of natural light	1	1
Dirty houses	2	1
Defective bath	1	—
Water in cellar	1	1
Unsatisfactory piggery drainage	—	2
	709	692

Total number of visits made in connection with the
above nuisances 2672

Statutory notices served 118
Informal notices served 591

584 Informal Notices and 108 Statutory Notices were complied with.

The number of nuisances found and abated during the year has been the lowest recorded for any year since the end of the war. This was, no doubt, due to the introduction of the Rent Act, 1957, which has provided machinery by which the tenant can enforce repairs to his house by direct negotiation with his landlord. During the year many Forms 'G' listing repairs required were sent in by tenants and in the majority of cases landlords gave undertakings to carry out these repairs. Under these circumstances it was only to be expected that the complaints of housing defects made to the Department would be lessened.

Figures for the past five years were:—

1958	709
1957	791
1956	1047
1955	1095
1954	981

SHOPS ACT, 1950

62 inspections were made of premises under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

The following conditions were found which required action under the Act:—

1 case—No sanitary accommodation.

1 case—No water supply and no washing facilities.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in Morley. These are enclosed baths with heated and treated water. The treatment consists of continuous filtration and the addition of chlorine and ammonia.

88 samples were taken from the swimming baths during 1958. All were satisfactory.

VERMINOUS INFESTATION

1. Number of Council Houses found to be infested with bed bugs	—
Number of Council Houses disinfested	—
Number of other houses found to be infested with bed bugs	159
Number of other houses disinfested	159

2. Methods employed for bed bug infestation:—

(a) Fumigation with H.C.N.

(b) Spraying with contact insecticides.

3. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses:—

In every case the furniture and effects of the family are inspected by the Public Health Inspector before removal takes place. In all cases where there is evidence or history of verminous infestation, van fumigation by H.C.N. is carried out. During 1958, 158 tenants were removed by the Fumigation Van.

4. Supervision of Council Houses:—

(a) Health Department—Public Health Inspector.

(b) Housing Department—Housing Director.

Two Housing Visitors

(Women).

The system in operation by which the furniture and effects of all families transferred to Council Houses is inspected by the Public Health Inspector before removal takes place and where considered necessary, van fumigation by H.C.N. is carried out, has operated very successfully. Well over a thousand new houses have been occupied since the war, the number of cases of bed bug infestation found in the new houses has been extremely small. Such few cases as have occurred have all been found to be associated with the subsequent purchase of second-hand furniture obtained from premises known to be infested. The Council's regulations require that such furniture shall be inspected before being taken to the Council House, and if this regulation was strictly complied with these few cases could also be prevented.

There seems to be no doubt that the general availability of efficient modern insecticides has done much to reduce the incidence of bed bug infestation throughout the town and the number of cases in private houses referred to the Department is much below the figure obtaining before the war.

On the other hand, there appears to be an increasing tendency to call upon the assistance of the Department for dealing with other insect pests and in appropriate cases the services of our Disinfestation Operative are made available.

There would appear to be an increasing incidence of woodworm infestation and the advice and assistance of the Department was sought in a number of cases during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

Number of properties inspected during 1958:—

(a) As a result of notification	234
(b) Otherwise	251
Number of properties found to be infested with rats	170
Number of properties found to be infested with mice ...	227
Total number of treatments carried out	397

The work of rodent control is organised in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Inspectional work was maintained at a high rate throughout the year. It is felt that the regular inspection of premises liable to rodent infestation is an important part of any system of rodent control as it enables premises to be treated before major infestations occur.

Test baiting was again carried out in 10 per cent. of the sewer manholes in the Borough. Reference was made in last year's report to the fact that each year the manholes in a portion of East Ardsley were found to be infested. During 1958 another new treatment technique was applied to this area with completely successful results.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Industrial Smoke—

No. of timed observations made 307

The number of timed observations made during 1958 was 307 as compared with 252 in 1957.

The standards for the regulation of dark smoke emission came into force during the year. These represent a considerably higher standard than has previously applied under the local byelaws and eventually when all premises comply with them there should be a very marked reduction in industrial smoke in the Borough.

In order to achieve the best results from the new regulations it has been decided to carry out extensive and detailed surveys of the amounts of smoke emitted from each industrial chimney in the Borough and this work has progressed throughout the year. In cases where the observations show a regular emission of black or dark smoke in excess of the standard, the firms concerned are invited to discuss the problem with the Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee.

The chimneys of 20 premises were subjected to detailed surveys during the year. In 8 cases regular emission in excess of the standard were noticed and the firms concerned appeared before the Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee. In all cases there was a readiness to co-operate with the Committee and in the majority of cases there was a subsequent improvement noted. Remedial measures carried out included the provision of new underfeed stokers, alterations to firegrates, improvement of draught and in suitable cases the use of coke as an alternative fuel.

Domestic Smoke—

During the year the detailed survey work was carried out in connection with the first proposed smoke control area.

Atmospheric Pollution Gauges—

Atmospheric pollution recording gauges were in use in the Borough throughout the year. Three types of instruments are in use. Soot deposit gauges record the total soot deposits. sulphur recording gauges indicate the sulphur pollution and a suction air filter records the general pollution of the air in particles.

In central Morley one of each of these types of gauge is in use and a soot deposit gauge and a sulphur recording gauge has operated at Tingley since April, 1956.

Results obtained from the instrument are as follows:—

Central Morley.

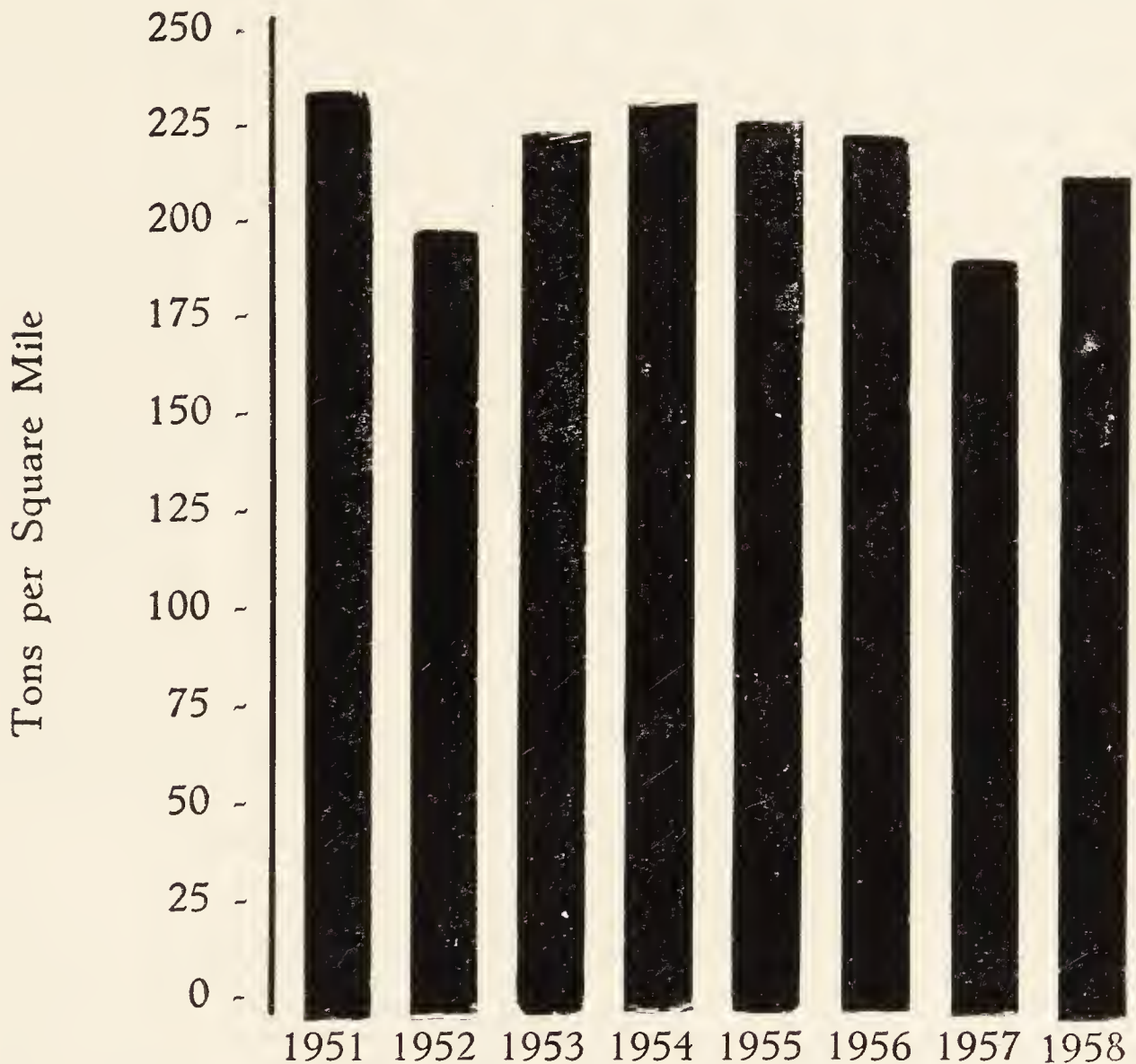
	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. mile)	SO ₃ Cyl- inder (Milli- grams per day)	Air Filter (Milli- grams per day)
January	16.56	3.02	.234
February	21.49	1.85	.181
March	19.94	2.60	.218
April	12.60	1.29	.163
May	24.87	1.13	.129
June	20.21	0.66	.121
July	20.27	0.94	.093
August	14.77	0.56	.100
September	17.03	0.73	.130
October	7.23	0.81	.190
November	6.32	1.22	.450
December	25.41	2.14	.500

Tingley.

	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. mile)	SO ₃ Cyl- inder (Milli- grams per day)
January	25.74	3.56
February	18.17	2.68
March	12.34	2.52
April	7.90	1.46
May	16.39	2.14
June	12.77	1.24
July	15.08	0.57
August	11.84	0.93
Setpember	13.55	0.86
October	8.99	0.60
November	9.23	1.56
December	17.23	3.19

Comparisons between the results shown by the soot deposit gauge over the past few years are shown on the diagram.

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGE



RAG FLOCK ACT

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, makes it the duty of the local authority to supervise the manufacture of rag flock and to control the use of materials used in the filling of furniture, toys and bedding.

No. of premises licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock	1
No. of premises registered for the filling of furniture, bedding, etc.	3
Total number of inspections	5

Samples taken:—

Coir Fibre	2
Washed layered flock	4

All six samples were satisfactory.

FACTORIES

The following summary shows the work done by the Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupi- ers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	222	17	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	6	—	—	—
Total	248	17	3	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	1	—	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	—	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	1	2	—

Part VIII of the Act
OUTWORK

Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers	No. of cases of def. sending lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc.						
Cleaning and Washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel						
Anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...						
Cosakues, Christmas crackers...						
Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving	8					
Lampshades						
Total	8					

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 which came into operation in April, 1952, provides that no person shall carry on the trade of hairdresser or barber unless he and his premises are registered by the local authority.

The Act also empowers the local authority to make bye-laws for controlling the trade of hairdressing and such bye-laws are in operation in this area.

There are 42 hairdressers on the register and 22 visits of inspection were made during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Four premises were registered as Pet Shops during 1958. 39 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

A small number of caravans was stationed in the district during the year. These were occupied by persons engaged on temporary work in the area and where such caravans and sites were reasonable, licences were issued on a short term basis. The occupiers of caravans on unsuitable sites were persuaded to leave as a result of informal action by the Department.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two premises in the Borough where offensive trades are carried on. One of these is used for the refining of dripping and tallow, and in the other, fat melting, bone boiling, glue making, gut scraping, tripe boiling, soap making and fat extracting is carried out.

Byelaws are in operation for the control of all these trades and during the year 6 inspections were carried out.

HOUSING

General Statistics

No. of back-to-back houses in area	3699
No. of single back houses in area	1585
No. of through houses (excluding Council houses)	5794
No. of Council houses	3315

Total No. of Houses in the Area	14393
---------------------------------------	-------

No. of houses included in Council's Slum Clearance Programme	2661
No. of above houses represented up to end of 1958	640
No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of informal action	332

Repair of Houses

No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Housing Act, 1957	—
No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of statutory action under the Public Health Act, 1936	59
Total No. of dwellinghouses repaired	391
Total No. of inspections made in connection with the above	2672

Improvement Grants

No. of improvement grants approved during the year	5
--	---

Slum Clearance**(a) Individual houses.**

No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
No. of houses or parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7
No. of houses closed or demolished as a result of informal action by local authority	—

(b) Clearance Areas

No. of Clearance Areas declared during the year	13
No. of houses included in these areas	179
No. of persons to be displaced	454

(c) Total number of families rehoused from clearance areas or individual unfit houses during the year 154

New House Building

No. of new houses provided during the year:—

(a) By local authority	144
(b) By private enterprise	106

Total	250
-------------	-----

Overcrowding

A recent analysis of the applications for Council houses showed that there were 58 cases of statutory overcrowding. Of these 30 were in houses soon to be included in clearance areas. Cases of overcrowding are found from time to time by the Public Health Inspectors and by the Health Visitors where no application has been made for rehousing and in these cases informal efforts are made to persuade the tenants to make the necessary application.

In 1937 after the completion of the Overcrowding Survey there were 685 cases of statutory overcrowding in the town and there can be no doubt that the present position shows that very considerable progress has been made.

Much of the credit for this improvement is due to the operation of the Corporation's "Points" Letting Scheme for Council houses which has been in operation since 1946 and which has made overcrowding a principal factor in estimating need for rehousing.

Certificates of Disrepair

Applications for certificates of disrepair continued to be received throughout the year.

The total number of applications received is much less than might have been expected although the rate for the Borough is proportionately much higher than for the country as a whole. As far as can be ascertained from our general inspection of the district it seems that many tenants have taken no steps to enforce the repair of their houses and it is known that quite a number of tenants who have gone to the trouble of obtaining certificates of disrepair have not used them, but have continued to pay the increased rent despite the fact that repairs have not been carried out.

If the provisions of the Rent Act for the enforcement of repairs by tenants had been more widely used, a great deal could have been done to improve the standards of maintenance of the existing stock of houses and repairs could have been effected to a greater number of houses and to a higher standard than is possible by the use of the local authority's enforcement powers under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

At the end of the year the position was as follows:—

No. of applications for certificates of disrepair	223
No. of applications confirmed by local authority ...	223
No. of undertakings submitted by landlords	119
No. of certificates of disrepair issued	106
No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled	23

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

MILK—DAIRIES

Summary of Milk Dealers on Register

Dairies	8
Distributors	160
Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk	42
Licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	42
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk	142
Licensed bottlers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

Inspections

Visits of inspection to milk dealers	93
Visits of inspection to dairies	5
	98

Legal proceedings taken—None.

Formal Action taken—None.

Informal Action taken—Three cases.

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk

	No. of samples taken	No. Satis- factory	No. Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised	40	40	—
Sterilised	33	33	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	41	41	—
Tuberculin Tested Raw	22	22	—

Adulteration of Milk

40 samples were taken during the year for the detection of adulteration. One sample was found to be adulterated.

General

The position found on the inspection of the premises of milk dealers and the results of milk samples taken show a very satisfactory state of affairs.

ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered:

(a) Manufacturers	—
(b) Retailers	171
(c) Producer-retailers	3
No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination	62
No. satisfactory	57
No. Unsatisfactory	5

No. of inspections:

Of manufacturing premises	—
Of retail premises	133

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-52, have proved a very successful means of controlling the manufacture and sale of ice cream and have achieved their object of ensuring a clean and safe product. In 1946, the last year before the introduction of the Regulations, out of 44 samples taken in the Borough 21 were found to be unsatisfactory. During the past five years, out of 318 samples taken only 14 have been unsatisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION

Number of slaughterhouses licensed	7
Number of visits made	690

Of the seven private slaughterhouses licensed six have been in regular use throughout the year. In these slaughterhouses a complete inspection has been carried out of every animal slaughtered. A general tendency for butchers to slaughter at nights and week-ends makes it inevitable that much of the work has to be performed out of normal working hours. Wherever possible the Inspector is present at the time of slaughter and special attention is given to preventing unnecessary pain or suffering. The disposal of condemned meat is arranged by the Department, but any salvage value which may be obtained is paid over to the Butcher concerned.

The total weight of meat condemned was 1 ton 10 cwts. 3 qrs. 5 lbs.

The following tables give details of all animals slaughtered and of the conditions found on inspection:—

	Cattle, excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ...	465	592	1	1823	1066	—
Number inspected	465	592	1	1823	1066	—
Other Diseases						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some organ or part con- demned	34	39	—	31	15	—
Percentage	7.3	6.6	—	1.7	1.6	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some organ or part condemned ...	32	61	—	—	13	—
Percentage	7.1	10.3	—	—	1.2	—
Cysticercosis ...	1	2	—	—	—	—

Details of Meat Condemned.

Whole Carcasses :

1 Beast	Tuberculosis
1 Pig	Moribund
1 Pig	Fever

Organs or Parts of Carcases:**(a) Tuberculosis Only**

Bovines	Pigs
30 heads and tongues	11 heads and tongues
75 lungs	6 plucks
6 livers	1 mesentery
16 mesenteries	
2 forequarters	
1 sternum	
3 skirts	

(b) Other Diseases

Bovines	
3 heads and tongues	Actinomycosis
3 heads and tongues	Cysticercus Bovis
11 livers	Abscesses
28 livers	Cirrhosis
2 livers	Distomatosis
2 livers	Multiple Abscesses
1 liver	Telangiectosis
2 livers	Cavernous Angioma
1 liver	Bacillary Necrosis
1 liver	Angioma
1 liver	Hepatitis
1 liver	Fascioliasis
8 lungs	Abscesses
1 lungs	Pleurisy
1 lungs	Distomatosis
1 lungs	Hydatid Cysts
1 lungs	Lobar Pneumonia
1 udder	Abscesses
10 udders	Mastitis
1 heart	Pericarditis
1 heart	Cysticercus Bovis
1 skirt	Cysticercus Bovis

Pigs

3 hearts
 1 heart
 2 hearts
 2 plucks
 1 stomach
 1 shank
 2 loins
 3 lungs
 1 lung
 1 liver

Pericarditis
 Verrucose Endocarditis
 Pleurisy
 Retention Cysts
 Internal Rupture
 Severe Bruising
 Abscesses
 Pleurisy
 Pneumonia
 Cloudy Swelling

Sheep

2 livers
 1 liver
 1 liver
 1 liver
 2 livers
 4 livers
 3 livers
 15 livers

Immature Flukes
 Immature Cysts
 Degenerated Cysts
 Strongyles
 Abscesses
 Distomatosis
 Cirrhosis
 Fascioliasis

FOOD INSPECTION

Summary of food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption:—

Luncheon Meat ...	77 tins	Tongue	16 tins
Ham	55 tins	Beef Loaf	2 tins
Chopped Pork	26 tins	Stewed Steak	57 tins
Corned Beef	37 tins	Spam	1 tin
Pork	3 tins	Cooked Ham	9 lbs.
Corned Mutton ...	1 tin	Beef	27 lbs.
Hamburgers	2 tins	Chicken	1 tin
Turkey	1 tin	Irish Stew	2 tins
Salmon	20 tins	Tuna Fish	4 tins
Crab	2 tins	Lobster	2 tins
Pilchards	8 tins	Fish	77 lbs.
Herrings	1 tin	Frozen Rabbit	24 lbs.
Marmalade	3 tins	Jam	1 tin
Oranges	31 tins	Pineapple	53 tins
Apricots	50 tins	Peaches	49 tins
Pears	79 tins	Fruit Salad	30 tins
Prunes	3 tins	Plums	18 tins
Cherries	4 tins	Strawberries	7 tins
Grapefruit	33 tins	Beans	75 tins
Tomatoes	192 tins	Peas	111 tins
Carrots	7 tins	Spaghetti	1 tin
Vegetable Macedone	2 tins	Coffee	6 tins
Soup	78 tins	Milk	41 tins
Cream	2 tins	Creamed Rice	19 tins
Rice Pudding	6 tins	Sago	15 lbs.
Potatoes	18½ cwts.	Onions	280 lbs.

Total weight of food condemned: 1 ton 17 cwts. 1 qr. 20 lbs.

Special Examinations of Food

During the course of the year various samples or specimens were forwarded to the laboratories for chemical or bacteriological examination.

A routine sampling was carried out of liquid egg from local premises engaged in the breaking out, canning and freezing of home produced eggs. 142 samples were taken, all of which were reported as satisfactory.

Twelve samples of imitation cream were taken, all of which were reported as satisfactory.

Six milk bottles were submitted for bacteriological examination as a check on the efficiency of bottle washing at a local dairy. The results were very satisfactory.

Twelve mineral water bottles examined bacteriologically for the same purpose were found to be equally satisfactory.

One sample of stewed steak was examined by the analyst in an endeavour to ascertain the cause of an abnormal staining of the meat.

Inspection of Food Premises

Details are given below of the numbers of each of the different types of food premises in the Borough and of the number of inspections made of them during the year.

(a) Food Premises subject to registration

	No. registered	No. of inspections
Ice Cream Producers/Retailers ...	3	—
Ice Cream Vendors	171	133
Preserved Food Preparation	57	205
Food Hawkers	61	98
Fried Fish Shops	59	63

(b) Food Premises not subject to registration

	No. in district	No. of inspections
Bakehouses	33	57
Meat Shops and Stalls	49	302
Cafes, Canteens and Restaurant Kitchens	92	76
Retail Food Shops and Stalls ...	311	711
Total No. of inspections of all food premises		1645
No. of cases in which informal action taken		29

Food Hygiene

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention during 1958, a total of 2,566 visits being made during the year.

Educational work has again had to be confined to informal discussions at the time of inspection of premises and the issue of written propaganda.

